

# What Challenges Remain for Kentucky in its Quest for Educational Excellence?

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Council on Postsecondary
Education

Measures and Milestones 2006 Lexington Convention Center November 14, 2006

# The Policy Framework: Postsecondary and Adult Education Reform

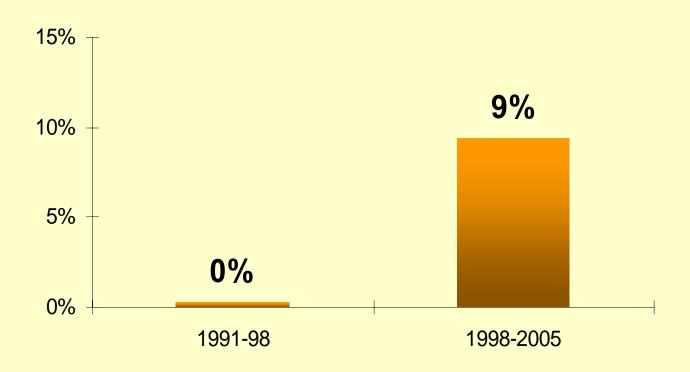
Postsecondary Education
 Improvement Act of 1997 (HB 1)

•Kentucky Adult Education Act of 2000 (SB 1)

Kentucky Innovation Act of 2000

#### Reform is Working. . .

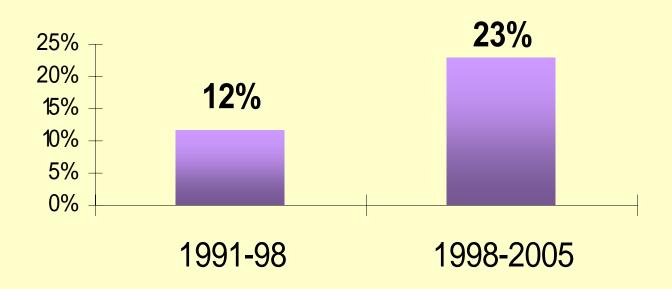
### Four-Year Enrollment Growth: Before and After Reform



Public and Independent Four-Year Institutions Undergraduate, Graduate and Professional

#### Reform is Working. . .

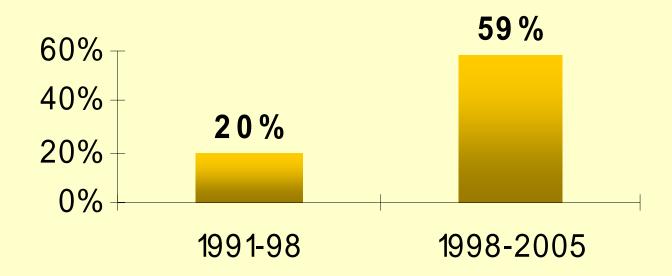
### **Growth in Degrees: Before and After Reform**



Public and Independent Four-Year Institutions
Associates, Bachelor's, Graduate and Professional Degrees

#### Reform is Working. . .

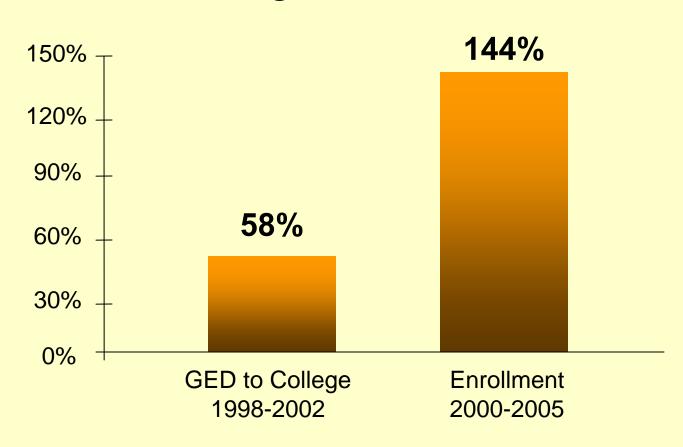
### **Growth in Associate Degrees: Before and After Reform**



Includes all public, two-year institutions in 1991 and 1998

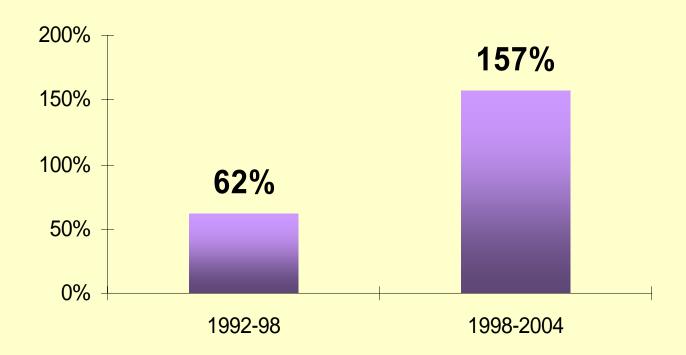
#### Reform is Working...

### Growth in Adult Education College Going and Enrollment



#### Reform is Working...

### Growth in Federal R&D Investment: Before and After Reform



Annual Federal R&D Expenditures at all Kentucky Institutions

#### ... Still a Long Way to Go



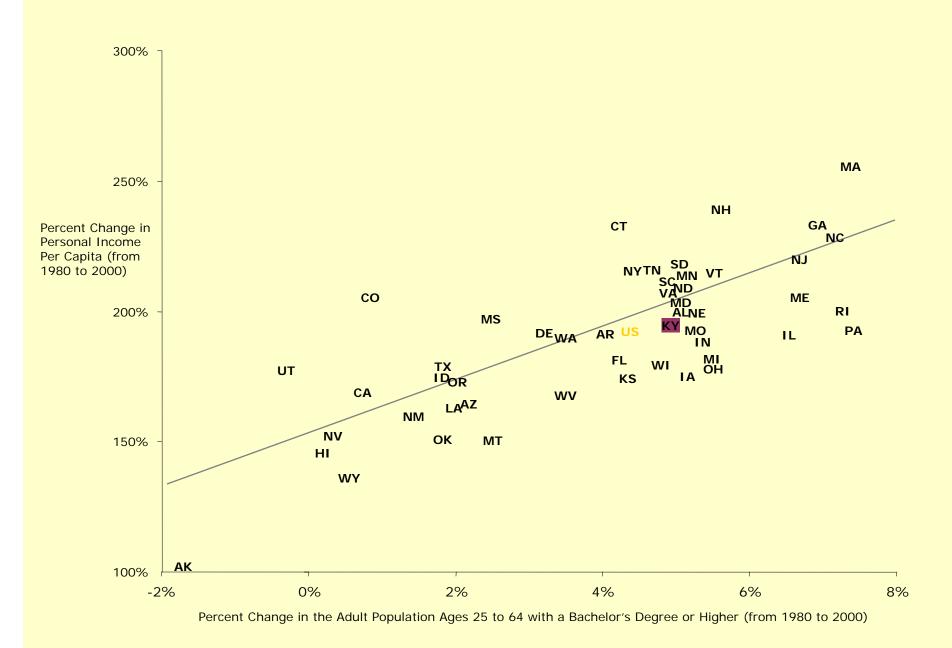
Despite fifth largest percentage increase in educational attainment in the nation (1990-2000), Kentucky remains:

47<sup>th</sup> in adults with at least a bachelor's degree

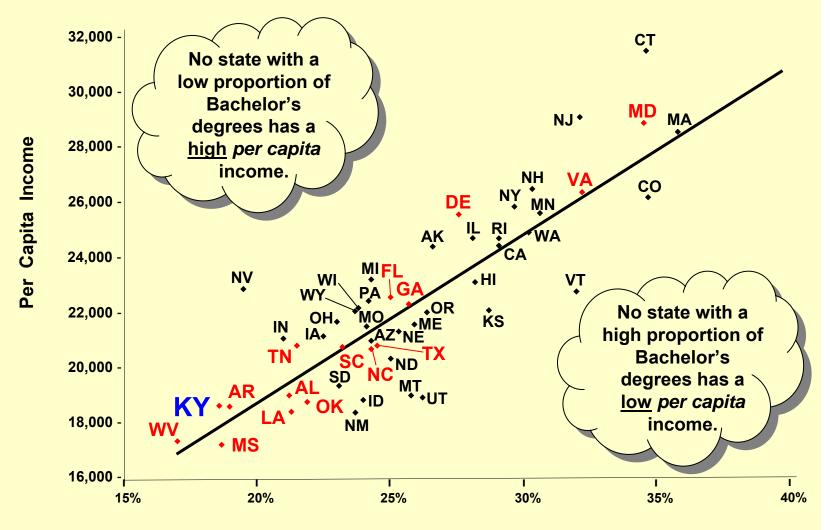
Despite 29% increase since 1998, Kentucky remains:

43<sup>rd</sup> in per capita income

#### States that Experienced the Greatest Increases in Educational Attainment Also Experienced the Greatest Increases in Personal Income! (from 1980 to 2000)



### Per Capita Income vs. Share of Adult Population with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher (2003)



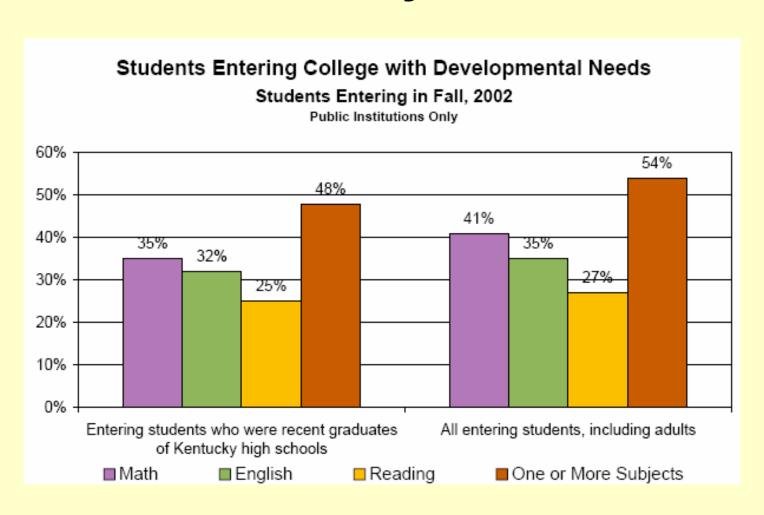
Population with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 2003

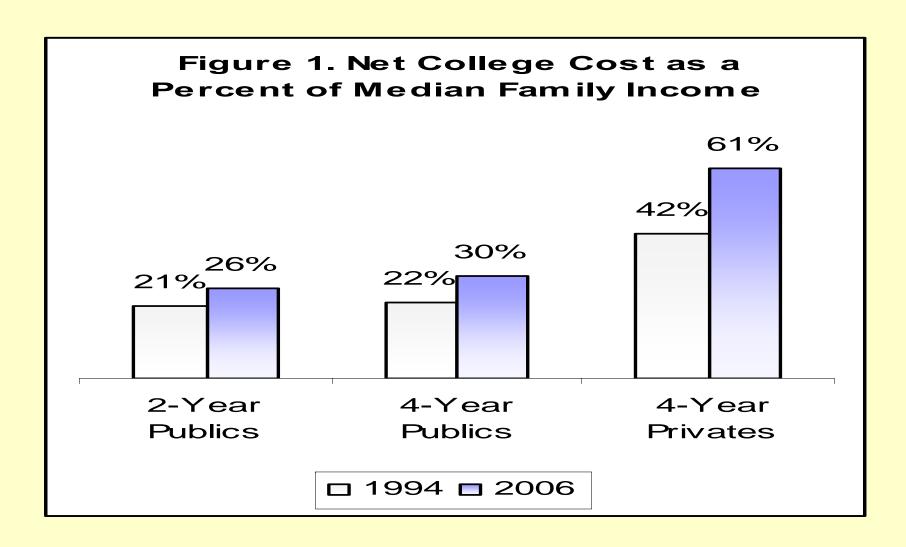
### US College Graduation Rate Is Below Average In Developed Countries, 2004

<u>Rank</u>	OECD Member Country	Graduation Rate
1	Japan	94
2	Turkey	88
3	Ireland	85
4	United Kingdom	83
5	Korea	79
6	Spain	77
7	Finland	75
8	Iceland	73
9	Germany	70
10	Mexico	69
10	Australia	69
10	Denmark	69
10	Netherlands	69
14	United States	66
15	Czech Republic	61
16	Belgium	60
17	Austria	59
17	France	59
Source: Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development,		48
Education at a Glance 2004.		42

## Challenge 1: Creating a Seamless P-16 System



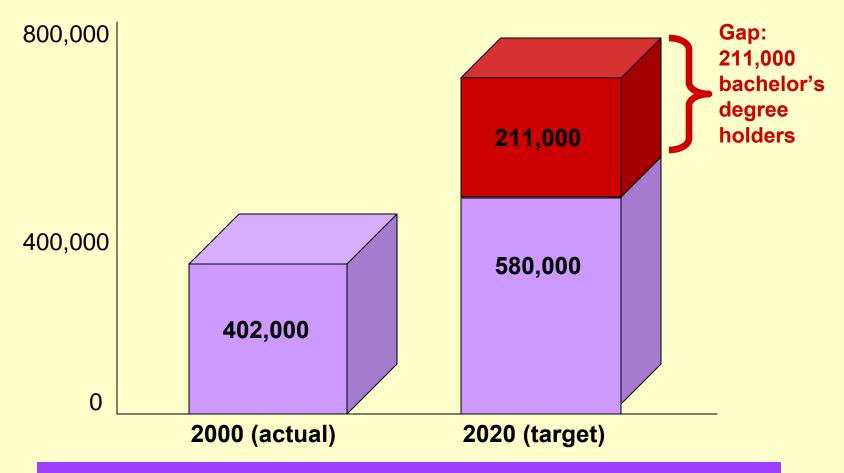
#### Challenge 2: Maintain Affordability



#### **Challenge 2: Maintaining Affordability**

- Increases in college costs nationally have outpaced inflation for 20 years
- Kentucky colleges are reasonably affordable for most full-time students, and students don't appear to have an unreasonable debt load, <u>BUT</u>
- Kentucky colleges are not affordable for adult, part time students and students in the lowest income levels: the very groups we must reach to achieve our goals
- Most states, including Kentucky, received a failing grade in affordability compared to 1992 on Measuring Up report card

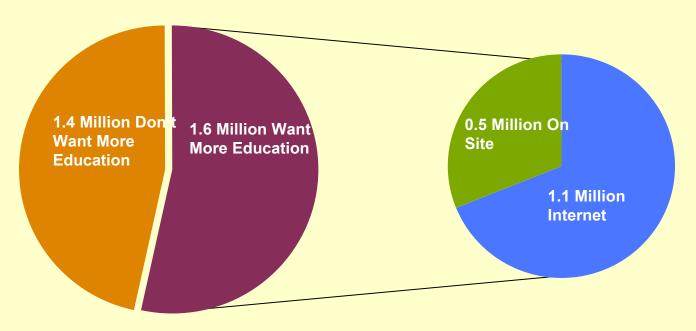
#### **Challenge 3: Doubling the Numbers**



GOAL: Double the number of Kentuckians with at least a bachelor's degree by 2020.

### Doubling the Numbers: Innovative Use of Technology

3 Million Adults in KY



Two-thirds of people seeking postsecondary education want online programs.

KYVU Public Opinion Poll, Feb-March 2000

#### Doubling the Numbers: Redefining the "Traditional" Student

- Of America's 14 million undergraduates
  - Nearly 1/3 are over 24 years old
  - More than 40% attend 2 year colleges
  - 40% are enrolled part time
  - Nearly 1/3 work FULL time
  - Almost 40% are self-supporting
  - 27% have children



## Challenge 4: Raising the Bar on Quality

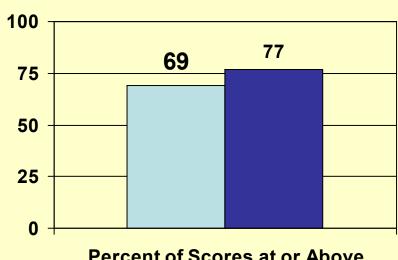
- Only 31% of college graduates assessed in the 2005
  National Assessment of Adult Literacy can read complex
  texts and draw complicated inferences (40% in 1992)
- Fewer than half of college graduates demonstrate broad proficiency in math and reading (American Institutes for Research, 2006)
- National Commission on the Future of Higher Education ("Spellings Report") highlights lack of transparency and direct assessment of college level learning
- Measuring Up continues to give all states an "incomplete" in assessing college learning but Kentucky receives a "+" as a pilot state solving the problem

## Challenge 4: Raising the Bar on Quality in Kentucky

- National Survey of Student Engagement 2005 measures of effective educational practices are similar to counterparts across the nation
- Measuring Up Learning Grade student assessments indicate below-average 4-year college graduate performance and above average 2-year graduate performance
- Kentucky prepares students well for state teacher examinations and licensures but is below average in preparing students for graduate study

Kentucky's Benchmark
Scores of Effective
Educational Practice

■ U.S. ■ Peer Group



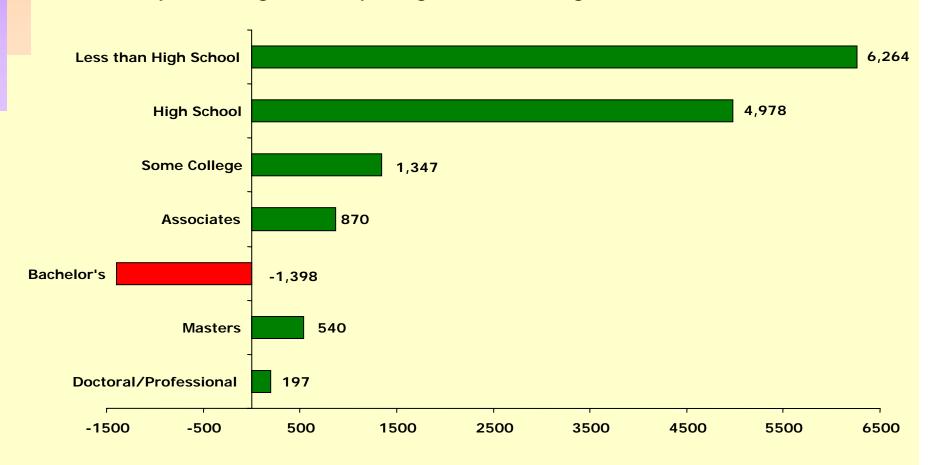
Percent of Scores at or Above Average

# Challenge 5: Effective Partnerships

- P-12 education
- Adult education
- Public and private postsecondary education
- Employers/private sector
- Communities/regions
- Government (e.g., economic development and workforce agencies)

#### **Challenge 5: Effective Partnerships**

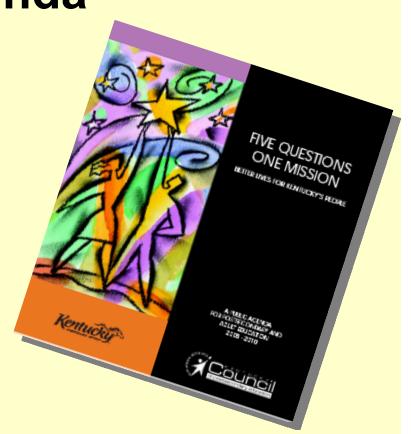
Kentucky Net Migration by Degree Level, Ages 22-29, 1995-2000



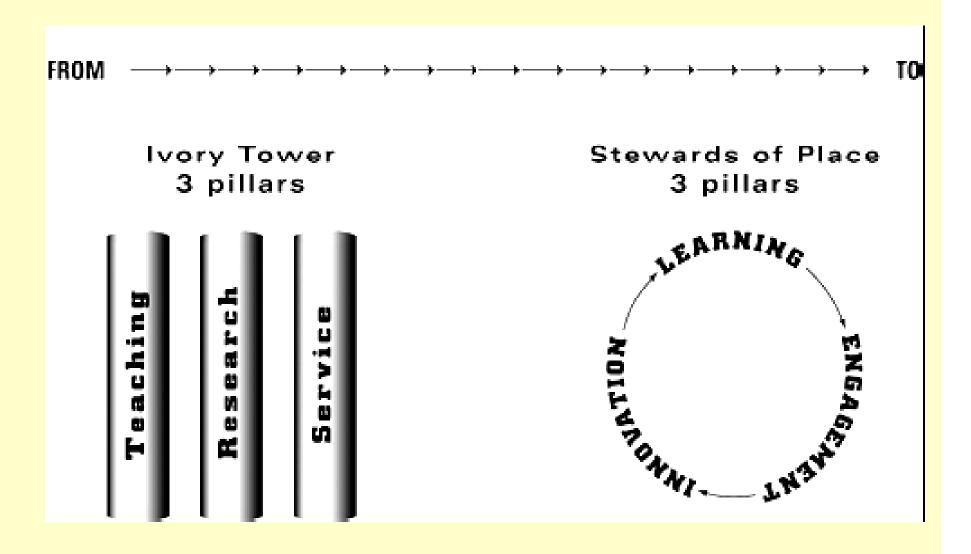
Source: U.S. Census, Public Use Microdata Samples, 2000

Challenge 6: Sustaining the Public Agenda

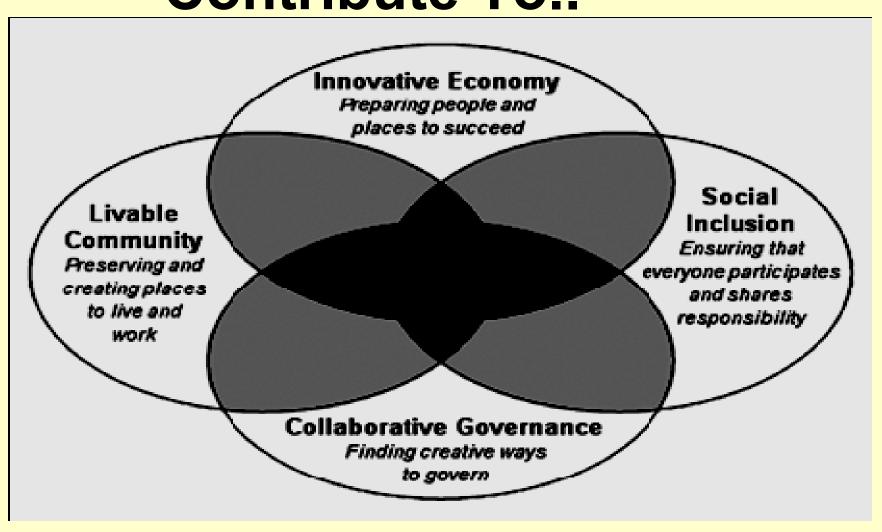
- Are more Kentuckians ready for postsecondary education?
- •Is Kentucky postsecondary education affordable to its citizens?
- Do more Kentuckians have certificates and degrees?
- Are college graduates prepared for life and work in Kentucky?
- Are Kentucky's people, communities, and economy benefiting?



# To Create 21<sup>st</sup> Century Colleges



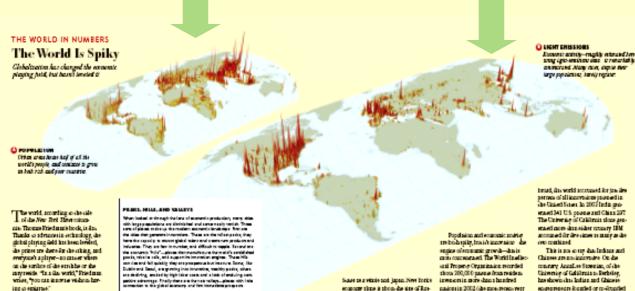
# So Our Colleges and Graduates Are Prepared To Contribute To..



#### And Succeed in a Spiky World



#### **Light Emissions**



on the surface of the entitle or the myrwide. To a like world." Friedman whee, "you can innovae wishon having a emigrae?

Priedman is now alone in this belief. for the better part of the past century economies have been wrising abouthe leveling effects of sechnology From the investion of the elephone, the successibile, and the simplime to the rise of the personal componer and the Inerces, sechnological progress has readily eroded als emparate imporcare of geographic place—ones she

rrgumen goes. Po in proceedig with colleagues a CompoMance Chiwerie and the geographer Tim Colden, of the Conser for Invertisional and Security Sandice, as the University of Maryland, I've begun so than a very different soncomic coography. By thereto may Institute is not a silida. On de conenry, our world is annuningly "page". In series of both shows economic horsepower and cowing wige innovation.

terprisingly live regions and planer in sodny's global economy. Whish more, the tallets peaks—the chies and regions that drive the world sconony-are growing over higher, while the valleys mosely languish.

The most obvious challenge to L de drevoid hypoderia is de esplories growth of sides worldwide. More and more people are closesing in other prote-the world's demoamphic normalis maps, so cospetit. The share of the world's population living in orbits from the days perover in 1800, was nearly 30 percenby 1960. Torby a saurile as about \$0. percent in advanced countries three to of four people live in urban areas Map A shows the unersed distribution.

of the world's population. Two megacities correctly have more than 20 million inhabitane such. Tresperitor ckie have more dan 10 million inhabione, the now has 5 milion, and E0 more than 25 million Population decade is of corne screde indicace. of busines and economic stables. For is down regions also is been some of the securic forces of economics are concencrosing people and resources, and push-

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University, no single comprebendwinknungen source exists für the economic production of all the vendő reides. A megh prosp is oveilebbe, shough Map B shows a veniceira on the relief of the land view of the world. naith, vish higher consequences of ligh-indicating higher energy two red, presumably accept economic produc-ion appearing in greater relief US. regions appear almost Himsleyan on de min from deir sonnes me migbe look coson a smaller mountain range are object arrow Torone, some isobact peoble in Asia, and a few strategraf hills chrooghous she reas of the world.

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South Kores, Germany, and Russia). Wirldwide passes source can be ramewho mislanding since differencouncies killow differen, wanderds für graving passes. He passes graved in the United States which receives pases replications for exerts all ration impovacions vertificade, and holds them so de come actiona ministra-sell a sinà for wary. Nearly \$0,000 of the \$70,000 passe growd is the United Street in 2002 week of Americans Some 25,000 weeks [spaces inwester, and 11,000] to Committe Discovering most impovalve councies—including the usual suppose in Europe plus Trivers, South Bores, ferred, and Gazaria-produced coughly 25,000 more. The new of the

money Appalles Separate, of the University of Galifornia to Derbelog has shown that letters and Chicago engrepresens headed or co-fitteded roughly 30 persons of all felicon Valley survept in she has 1990 s. Box these fendamentally granter names had a street a Silcon Valley and be absorbed into the improvative economies. before deir idens became economicritive stable. Such economical master. and there are all many of them.

Map 6-which critis use of that From body de Wirld Instituted Propone Organization and the U.S. Fason and Trademark Office the own awards composed of innovarion peaks and valleys Tokyo, Seoul, New York, and Sto. Emptico remaio de Bon-ruspento (he passoing competition, Force, Seade Austin, Toronio, Vancouver, Berke. Seckholm, Heldeld, Landon, Osaka, Tripei, and Sydney also rated on-

Map D shows the residence of the 1,000 most bereity died adequate in leating Brids Scientific advance in were more commonwed than power

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#### **Patents**

#### Scientific Citations

#### G MES

Section 5. produce much of the more life. nation remains difficult with finantes, extrements a martified by world-day

#### OSCIENTIFIC CRETICOLS

The world's man prolife; and influential edestific researchers environmentally by reside in U.S. and European after

#### THE GEO GRAPHY OF HEROVATION

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So alshough one might not Acre consisting eclapsyste, is persially appears that in novation, economic growth, and prosperly occur to show chieve das aemo a miscal must of cocreative talent. Because globalization has increased the reserve to innovation, with. They proteins a facility has worden with wearing and had territos e quickly reach consumers verifields, is has sureautheast the large chasin novasion owners hold for our place's been and brighest, reinforcing the sulkiness of workhand economic profession.

The main difference beautest now and wwn a comple of decades ago is not that the world has become those hosthis the world's perkalarse become (lightly more dispersed - and sharshe world's hills, the indirected and service remern this produce may me prodpost and support innovation construhave problemed and shifted For the

be set person the respute to concry the United States chimsel the Roofs thans of the global sconomy's innevadan pedia, leaning a live apportuit. Burge and Japan, Bu. America has since loss some of shore peaks; as such industrial-up poverduces or Proburth, \$4 Louis, and Cleveland have erotleti. As the same sizes, a number of regions in Rompe, Scandinumis, Canada, and the Pacific Rim have moved up.

The world order looks it a course became the economic and porial disances becomes peoble workbeide have gover, smaller. Companion between perkeks bus been saway, bened by she ease mobility of the global creates. clain-abora 150 million people worldechoology weeks and a global labor. entries she allow then so migrow Steely among the world's leading cities. In a Brookings Institution andly the demographer Robers Long and the world-chievespen Feer Turks ideapribud to quoralitate divisions (6) ckerwright-London, New York, Page. Tokyo, Hong Keng, Singapore, Chicapo, Low Angeles, and San Francisco money deep-de-are enough moneced a one tonder.

Por Long and Taylor also idensity a much larger group of chyregions sharesity more locally crienced. Decole in become one code on work plus so one another, even from half a world perg dan they are a people and places in their vertable back yords.

The invested decry in no conrepulsation of the widely acrepted view (Busined by the Live & conners and Bone's Straye into Africa, by the writings of Jeffrey Suche and the UN Midlegation project) this the growing divide become rich and pour comprise is the footbors not income of the world. scopous. Priedonn's theory more accumost depice a developing would wish capabilities that exactly into economic development. In his view, for someple, the emerging economies of India and Chica combins one advantages, high-ech skills, and en expressorial source, soubling shore experies or compare effectively for industries and jobs. The regulator wasta provided at the plotter field it lewisd affect mainly the ativacced councies, which see no only manalita uring work box the higherend jobs, in fields such as soferers development and Spannial services increasingly (brewened by o'll-horing

Por the Rowserld theory blinds on so fir more insidious sentons among the world's growing peaks, sinking vallegs, and shaking hits. The incovering, mest apping "word" paintress seeks increasingly remove from the unlenexpossing fore-now regions Secondder cides, from Decrok and Wolfsburg so Nagoya and Mexico City, are so ering an explaining and powerable devicecasing compession for later rates, and inwented, And inequality is proving serve de world and widele comories.

This is far more harrowing than she iin would Friedman describes, and a good deal more gracherous data deold rich-poor divide. We see is effects in chepolicical buckfash against globullimates in the advanced world. The ресмантејеского обиће ВО сорванского: by the Breach, for example, resulted in large partifican high rates of "no" water in suburban and rural quarters, which underwandsbig der globskracion und

Postpäg globolimajon also wreaks havecon poorer places. China is seeing spormous connectations of alon and innovation in conserv such as Shooghti, Sheophen, and Beiling, all. of which are a world apen-from ite van,

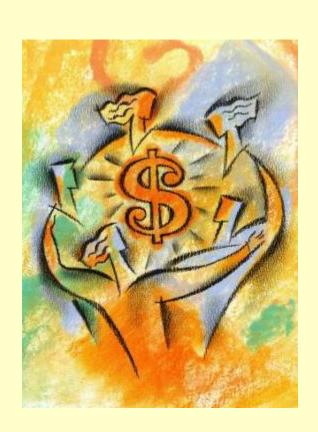
improversits of renal areas. According to detailed politing by Richard Ports holder of Callup, aways household incomes in urban China are now ariale shoes in rural regions, and shey've grown more dans three drawn to the since 1999, perhaps as a result, urban and rural Chicase powhere very dif-Breza, ciè en considerá na politáció na d hitearly values latin is growing own. more divided, to Boogslow, Dyckealud, and pare of New Della and Bombay pull away from the two of their ecormous country, creasing describilining policical ensigns. Economic and dwarographic florost are sending people around the world into assignablically deserved "united" to different (and olea mostally magazinic) as a creae a somewho-Hobbesto vidon.

We are thus confirmed with a dif-Scale predictation. Economic progress requires that the peols grow stronger and after the such growth will enteerbose economic and social disparides, demonstra political receives day mold dresses briber innevation and economic progress. Managing she disarrives becomes people and reflere existente ranng de ertleps whiteratheoring of the peris-well be among the cop policical challenges of the coming decades - a massa a consuma

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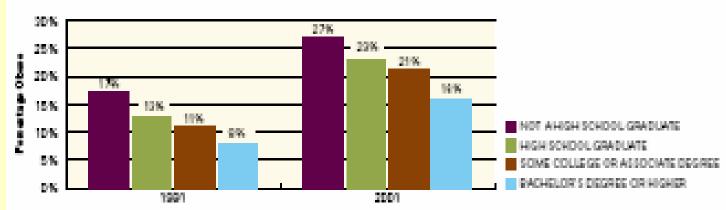
#### What's the Return?

- Increase of \$5.3 billion in state revenue
- Increase of \$71 billion in personal income
- Bachelor's degree holder earns \$1 million more over a lifetime than a high school graduate
- Lower crime rates
- **-** AND ...



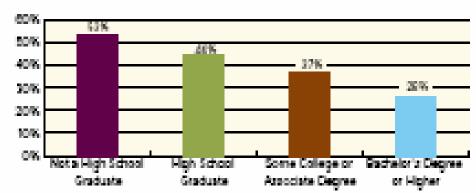
#### **Lower Health Care Costs**

Figure 5d: Obesity in Adults Age 20 and Older in the United States by Education Level, 1991 and 2001.



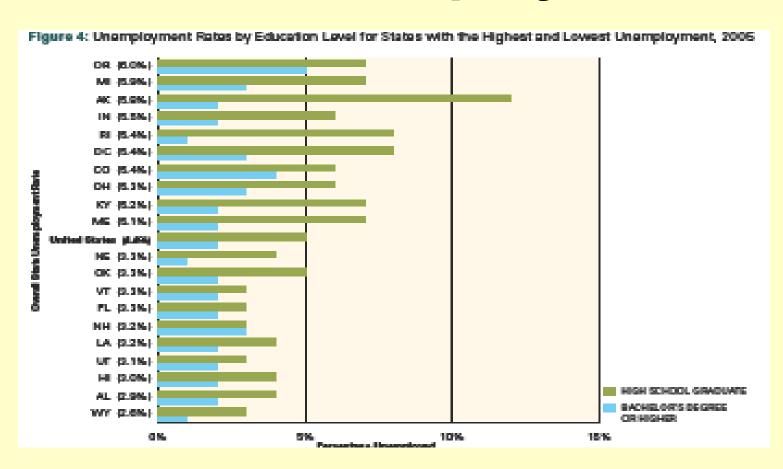
Source, CDC, 2001, Table 5.

Figure 5e: Multiple Risk Fectors for Heart Disease: Percentage with Two or More High-Risk Fectors by Education Level, 2003



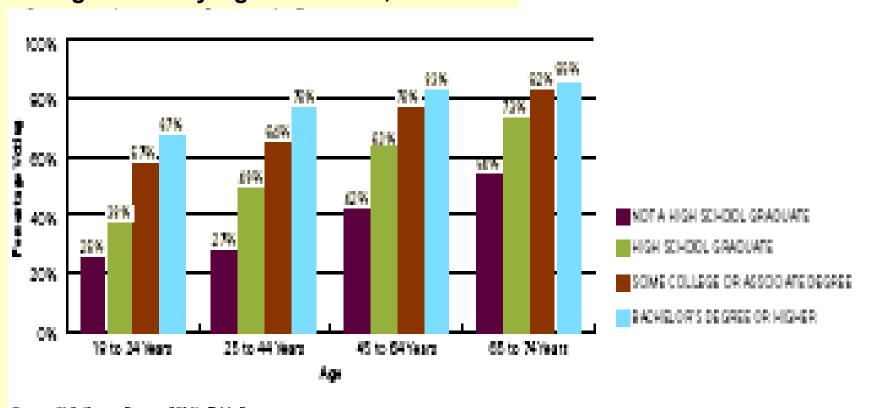
Note: Adults with two or more of the following: high blood pressure, high cholesterol, diabetes, obsetty current emoking, or physical tractivity. Source: CDC, 2004b.

#### Lower Unemployment



#### **Better Citizens**

#### Voting Pattern by Age/Education, 2004



Source, U.S. Census Surera, 2004b. Table 5.

